The Washington Times

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Managing Editor Proprietor. SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

JANUARY CIRCULATION

DAILY.
The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed daily during the month of January was as follows: The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washing-ten Times printed Sundays dur-ing the month of January was the month of January was as as allows:

1. 40,009 | 12. 46,357 | 23. 50,149 |
1. 46,586 | 13. 47,010 | 24. 49,623 |
1. 46,583 | 14. Sun, 25. 49,545 |
1. 47,202 | 15. 47,260 | 26. 47,218 |
1. 44,200 | 16. 46,224 | 27. 48,183 |
1. 48, 200 | 18. 48,627 | 29. 45,044 |
1. Sun, 18. 48,637 | 29. 45,044 |
1. 46,288 | 19. 48,392 | 30. 47,361 |
1. 47,935 | 29. 49,288 |
1. 47,264 | 22. 49,169 |
1. 47,264 | 22. 49,169 |
1. 233,030 as follows: 7......40,574 | 21...... 14......42,247 | 28..... Total for the month....170,721 Sunday av'ge for month, 42,680

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of January was 146,604, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided 4, the number of Sundays during January, shows the net Sunday average for January to have been 36,626. Total for the month... 1.233,030
Daily average for month 47,520
The net total circulation of
The Washington Times (daily)
during the month of January
was 1,104,885, all copies left over
and returned being climinated.
This number, when divided by
27, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily
average for January to have
been 40,922.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

I solemnly swear that the accompanying statement represents the circulation of The Washington Times as detailed, and that the net figures represent a li returns climinated, the number of copies of The Times which are sold, delivered, furnished, or mailed to bona fide purchasers or subscribers.

District of Columbia. ss;
Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of February,
A. D. 1912.

(Seal.) TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The annual report of the Life-Saving Service presents figures which are entitled to more than passing

Out of a total number of 8,846 persons whose lives were placed in danger, only thirty-seven lost their lives, and the service rendered assistance in 1,461 marine disasters.

Surely the men who spend their lives saving the lives of others are entitled to a pension when they reach a time when they are no longer able to work.

THE MODERN SEVEN WONDERS.

A Columbia professor has made up a list of the be charged. seven wonders of the modern world. Here it is: 1, St. Peter's Church, Rome; 2, the Louvre palace, Paris; 3, the Taj Mahal, Agra, India; 4, the palace gardens, Versailles; 5, the Columbian exposition common stock—raised it from 2 to 4 per cent. buildings, Chicago; 6, the Metropolitan tower, New York; 7, the new Pennsylvania railroad station, New York. So far as the sixth is concerned we imagine per cent is just twice as bad. that it is subject to revision. It is not yet high noon in the skyscrapers' day.

architecture would presume to limit the modern stand without protest. seven wonders to buildings and gardens. There is every reason, for instance, to put the Panama canali in the list.

DIRECTORS WILL DIRECT.

Directors of national banks will not object to the new rule of the Comptroller of the Currency, as just issued. The instructions now declare that directors will be held personally liable for losses incurred through loans in excess of the provision restricting a single loan to 10 per cent of the capital and 10 per cent of the surplus. It must make for greater care in the conduct of every banking institution and for the protection of depositors.

The rule may be regarded largely as an outgrowth of the famous case of C. W. Morse, inasmuch as it requires that directors sanctioning loans shall include their initials in the record, which is now also required by the Comptroller. The rule will require no legislation, and, in fact, simply embodies several court decisions made in cases growing out of the panic of 1907. It is exactly in line with actual direction of the banks by the directors, which the whole community agrees is needed and best for all concerned.

THE CLASSICS IN SCHOOL.

The dramatist who wrote Shakespeare's plays may have been able to get along with "small Latin and less Greek," but the head of the Latin department of a Chicago high school is very much of the opinion that the plain man in the every day world needs a knowledge of the classics merely to find his way

She offers to prove it.

In a series of lectures she has pointed out that without a fair knowledge of the classic tongues it is impossible to understand Bert Taylor's daily cryptograms, or thoroughly enjoy McCutcheon cartoons. And moreover she points triumphantly to the fact that sixty-five per cent of the words in the English language have their roots in Latin and Greek.

She has even cast her eye over the sporting page and discovered that it teems with classic allusions. There is the reference to the Marathon, for instance. without which no daily sporting section is complete. And then she has found mention of "a skulking Achilles," which, she tells us, would be all caviar to the general who had not been schooled in the Trojan epic. Even a flaming automobile poster bearing a portrait of Mercury is haled before the public in this phoenix are each dug from the columns of recent issues of daily newspapers.

It must be confessed that the head of the high school Latin department has made out a very good necting Washington with Gettysburg would be the

case. The array is impressive. On the other hand it must be conceded that almost as much might be said of Hebrew and Arabic with money from the Federal Treasury. and many other tongues of which our language is a composite. How on earth would we ever get along without Sinbad and Ali Baba, and the Barber of Bagdad? And how could we get through the day without referring to alcohol or algebra, or the tariff? Of course, if it were generally known that the Arabs were responsible for the first and last of these it Fool's Night "drew a large crowd."

might be difficult to impress the plain man with the fact that it was merely the words and not the things for which the sons of Ishmael were responsible, but the knowledge opens up a certain breadth of vision, and should be considered when the paramountcy of Greek and Latin is under discussion.

Still if the classic tongues are really indispensable in Chicago they must be pretty nearly the common speech of the rest of the world.

"BEATING 'EM TO IT."

There is serious possibility that a public utilities bill with some teeth in it will pass the present Congress. It squints strongly in the direction of imposing honest valuations on the public service properties of the town, and requiring them to earn reasonable returns only on actual investments.

In any event, it would increase vastly the difficulty of inflating capitalization. New stock issues to please the imaginative fancy of dominating financiers would become more difficult, if not impossible.

Plainly, then, our corporations are planning to beat 'em to it" in the matter of inflation. The Potomac Electric Company a few days ago voted a stock dividend of 100 per cent. It already had \$5,000,000 capital; it increased this to \$10,000,000.

ten million or five hundred million or five hundred dollars. Reaching out into the heavens, pulling down \$5,000,000 of blue sky and labeling it with dollar marks doesn't increase by one jot or tittle the hold that the Washington Railway people have on the Pothat the Washington Railway people have on the Potomac Electric.

Why, then, is this increase voted?

Plainly for no other reason than that it is desired to make the capitalization just as high as possible, in anticipation of a time when those things

That added capitalization will one day appear in court, in some controversy about this town's rates for electric current, as an excuse for charging more than the public and the public an than the public utilities commission thinks ought to AN UPLIFTING SERIES

At the same time that this \$5,000,000 of atmosphere was fenced in and given a valuation, the Washington Railway doubled the dividend on its ington has had a series of evangelistic

that common stock represents was bad enough; 4

vice the company gives, that is a whole lot too bad We question whether anyone but a professor of for even a long-suffering town like Washington to

Davidson, saying in part:

passage of the Bristow bill for legalizing local primaries, the disgraceful performances of Saturday ought

to remove that opposition. It was not an expression of the popular will. It was travesty on decent politics. If President Taft is true to his frequently expressed opinion in favor of honest primaries, he should refuse to accept the support of the delegates elected in his behalf.

Your editorial in Sunday's issue had the true ring and went to the very heart of the qu estion.

Mr. Davidson is honest and well-meaning, but pathetically innocent when he suggests so idealistic a notion as President Taft refusing the support of

any delegates, however elected. Mr. Davidson should know that the delegates selected from the District of Columbia represent the The people of this city just as accurately as the Administration delegates from these States will represent the people of these States:

Virginia Alabama Mississippi Georgia Louisiana Florida Arkansas South Carolina North Carolina Texas

Mr. Davidson should know that those ten States have half of the number of delegates necessary to nominate Mr. Taft.

He should know that if he were not presumed to be certain of that big bunch of delegates, Mr. Taft would not be a candidate for renomination because he would not dare face the ridicule that his candidacy before the untrammeled and independent voters of Lecture by Prof. C. P. Close, pomolethe rest of the country would arouse.

The scandal of electing two delegates from the District of Columbia is just about one one-hundredand-twenty-fifth of the whole national scandal of Southern delegates. Mr. Taft is heart and soul in favor of the other one hundred and twenty-three one, hundred-and-twenty-fifths of that gigantic juggle; why should he be expected to worry about so insignificant a fraction as is represented by the pitiful little job of grabbing off the District's delegates?

There is no rest for the Board of Charities; the public health committee of the Chamber of Commerce will have it on the grill again tonight in connection with its Columbia Hospital report, and the debate, while Cupid and Hymen and the dear old charities and corrections committee of the Board of Trade will start an investigation this afternoon.

> The Baltimore Sun thinks that a roadway conproper memorial to Lincoln, but it is silent upon its attitude toward the improvement of Maryland roads

Senator Lorimer made a speech out in Springfield, "draped in an American flag." Certain sartorial critics thought the stripes were rather be-

It is gravely announced that the Saengerbund

TIMELY LETTERS TO THE TIMES MAIL BAG.

Readers of The Times are invited to use this department as their own-to write freely and frankly with the assurance that no letter not objectionable in language will be denied publication. Letters must not, however, exceed 200 words in length, and must be written only on one side of the paper. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers, as evidence of good faith, but the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. Address MAIL BAG EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

CLERKS BETTER OFF THAN MECHANICS ARE

To the Editor of THE TIMES: I have just read the letter of C. E. Barnes in the Mail Bag, taking ex-ception to the letter of H. J. S., drawng comparisons between Government clerks and mechanics. I think H. J.

clerks and mechanics. I think H. J. S. is entirely right.

When I was twenty years of age I was appointed to a position as copyist at \$60 per month; in about a year I was promoted to \$75 per month; shortly after that I resigned to be married. The woman clerks who were my contemporaries in the office are now getting \$100 per month—those who are still in office; some have died, some married, of course.

Twenty years ago I was left a widow. As I was not eligible for examination for the civil service, I obtained outside employment at \$25 per month. I had a child to support, and but for help of relatives would have been in a very bad position. I have retained the same place for twenty years, and am now receiving \$5,000,000 capital; it increased this to \$10,000,000. Every shareholder was entitled to have the number of his shares exactly doubled.

Who were the shareholders?

The Washington Railway and Electric Company! It owns over \$4,900,000 of the outstanding stock of the Electric Company. It has absolute control. In effect, all the profits of the Electric Company go to the treasury of the Railway Company, no matter whether the latter's capitalization is five million or ten million or five hundred million or five hundred more loss of money in time than is ompensated for by any supposed ad-

compensated for by any supposed advantages gained?

Talk as you will, the facts remain that any mechanic would gladly give up his trade if he could get a \$75 per, job; and that no Government clerk would part with his place to take his chances with a man who is paid a stated salary for days when he works only. Another point: How

OF RELIGIOUS MEETINGS

to the Editor of THE TIMES

ther Washington churches. Success in my undertaking depends upon the zeal ith which it is undertaken. This is ortainly true of worldly enterprises. ack of taith in the pursuit of an obeet darkens the way to its attainment. nust the rule apply to the caurch, an antitution established for the advance-ment of religious truth!

I am not a member of the Metropolitan Baptist Church-In no way connected with it-but it is a great pleasure to me to record the fact that under the leadership of Pastor Ball the vital force

What's on the Program in Washington Today

he following Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodges—Federal, No. 1, F. C.; Acacia, No. 18, M.; Takoma, No. 29, M. M. Royal Arch Chapters—Mount Horeb, No. Arch Chapters—Mount Horeb, No. 7. and Anacostia, No. 12. election. Knights Templar—De Molay Commandery, No. 4. Red Cross. Eastern Star Chapters—Bethlehem, No. 7. and William R. Hunt, No. 17. The following I. O. O. F organizations will meet tonight: Lodges—Washington, No. 6; Golden Rule, No. 21. Amity. No. 27. and Phoenix. No. 28. business. Encampment—Fred D. Stuart, No. 7. degree work.

stuart. No. 7, degree work. te following Knights of Pythias

lodges will meet tonight: Webster, No. 7; Excelsior, No. 14, and Ger-mania, No. 15, business; Capital, No. 24, esquire rank; Myrtle, No. 25, knight rank. Meeting of Capital Circle, No. 315, P. H. C., Twelfth and H streets northeast, 8 p. m. northeast, 8 p. m. Lecture by the Rev. L. B. Wolf, D. D., on "Men and India," before the men's

gist, on "The Home Fruit Garden" assembly hall, Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m. Lecture by Charles M. Cafin, on "Spanish Painting," Public Library Lecture Hall, 8 p. m. ecture by Congressman Henry A. Lecture by Congressman Henry A. Cooper, on "A Trip to the Philip-pines," Ingram Memorial Church, 8 Men and Religion Forward Movement

campaign. First Congregational Church, Tenth and G streets north-Church, Tenth and G streets north-west, 9:30 a. m. tc 4:30 p. m. Monthly meeting of the Washington section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Telephone build-ing, 722 Twelfth street northwest, 8

Reception by Electa Chapter, No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star, Anacostia Masonic Hall, 8 p. m. Lecture on "The Care and Management of Nervous Children." by Dr. Tom A. of Nervous Children." by Dr. Tom A. Williams, before the Parent-Teachers' Association. Morse School, 3:30 p. m. , First Battation District National instruction, cond Infantry, Guard, Center Market Armory, 8 p. m Meeting of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, 8 p. m. Meeting of the Brookland Brotherhood Lord Memorial Hall, Twelfth and Newton streets northeast, 8 p. m.

Amusements.

Belasco-"Macbeth," 8 p. m. Columbia-William H. Crane, in "The Senator Keeps House," 8:15 p. m. National-Emma Trentini, in "Naughty Mariette 1, 5:15 p. m. Marietta," 8:15 p. m. Chase's-Polite vaudeville. 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Academy-"A Kentucky Romance, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Casho—Elite vaudeville, 1:30, 7:45, and

9 p. m. Gayety-Houdini and burlesque; 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Lyceum-Burlesque, \$15 and 8:15 p. m. Arcade-Skating, bowling, and motion pictures.

had been provided for carrying on the on his historic voyage. The forbears work which Dr. Bruner and Mr. Reynolds have, by the grace of God, done during the past fortnight. They have preached the religion of Jesus Christ, as he proclaimed it to the multitude in that matchless sermon on the mount—the religion of love, devotion, courage, their names in the proclaim of love, devotion, courage, and betting there would not be "much of a shower," and "sitting pat." in derision of Noah and his sailing orders.

Did they finally enroll as chamber-maids to the menagerie, their names. -the religion of love, devotion, courage, triumph! And it has caught the ears and reached the hearts of the people, and the church rejoices not only in renewed strength within, but in the knowledge that the forces of evil have been weakened and power has come to it

from without. EDWARD 8. TAFT.

WHAT MASTER HAND REVISED SHAKESPEARE?

To the Editor of THE TIMES: The play "Othello" appeared for the first time in printed form in 1622, in a quarto edition, six years after Shake-

speare's death.
When the first follo with all the plays appeared in 1623, the text of this play was revised and extended, about 150 lines having been added. Who, may we ask, was the master mind that gave these plays their final polish?

Not only was "Othello" revised and extended, but many other plays likewise, several thousand additional lines

appearing in the first folio that were not included in the earlier quartos of Shakespeare's time. Among the additional lines appearing in "Othello" in 1623, that were not included in the 1622 quarto published six years after Shakespeare's death, are the following: Like to the Pontic sea

Whose ley current and compulsive course Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps right on To the Proponticke and the Hellespont.

In Bacon's "De Fluxu et Refluxu Maris," written between 1616 and 1623, this phonomenon of tides and currents in the Bosphorus always running from east to west, is announced. He de-rived it from George Sandy's travels in the East.

Bacon's views in astronomy and science generally, whether right or wrong, were frequently embodied in the plays, and when he rejected the Copernicar theory, the text of certain lines in Ham-let was changed to conform in the same year. These and other examples might be quoted in full if space were

might be quoted allowed.

Will Shakespeareans kindly tell us why the name of St. Alban or St. Albans, the home of Bacon, appears seventeen times, and in five of the plays, while the name of Stratford can not be found? NORTHUMBERLAND.

TAKE ROOSEVELT BOOM WITH GRAIN OF SALT

At the same time that this \$5,000,000 of atmost-here was fenced in and given a valuation, the wast agence of the Editor of THE TIMES.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Some of the comments of Mr. Jero to can readily see, can you not would have been no doubt about it. The time is incompany gives that is a whole lot too bad for even a long-suffering town like Washington to that most of the comments of the undanted Theory and the secondary and the sec Again, by the exercise of the power, he was enabled to grant Woolen trust a further respite from verdict of the American people that it must take its hands out of their pockets. These are a few of Mr. Taft's bitter pills that prejudice or ignorance seems to have mercifully sugar-coated for Mr. Connolly. Never before in the history of this country has a President dared exercise the veto power in such utter abandon. Everyone knows that

the veto power is a remnant of the royal prerogative, relegated to the garret in England more than 200 years ago, and later shipped over to this country to finish its putrefaction.

Mr. Connolly's reference to "orders for new railroad equipment and steel rails" as evidence of public confidence in President Taft is unfortunate for his contention. If any political cause may contention. If any political cause may be considered, we shall claim that a Democratic Congress is here with the goods, and busily at work dispensing a new gospel in that field, and gloriously promulgating policies that the business world stands ready to acclaim as whole-

some and full of fruit. CHARLES E, BRUCE, MARCH OF PROGRESS

To the Editor of THE TIMES

Few of us can recall the hulla butloo of the stage coach drivers and Conor the criticisms of the locomotive for the lack of cogged wheels and track. estoga teamsters against the railroads. want of which it "could not pull a

As one of that few, I am currently reminded, that "there is nothing new under the sun," when I read the ac-counts of Congressional probing, by men who cannot find time to fix a rate of tolls for the Panama canal, and so to protect Uncle Sam's little investment therein, but who promptly tal when Mr. Gompers cracks the but who promptly take such abstruse questions as the relative nerits of hand and power press work in the Bureau of Engraving and Print-How the barnacles do fatten upon the good ship of Trades Unionism, under its present imported leadership. Do these Joe Cannons of Industry—who eem constitutionally unfitted for supporting any measure until after years of opposition to it—do they think they have a patent on the earth and that the United States is their own, their

private oyster?

How men so really progressive as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, for instance, can associate on equal terms with such reactionaries as these kicking hand plate printers, will puzzle historians for all time. That these two can exist under a common name, much less march together under the same banner, is as unnatural and probably banner, is as unnatural and probably as temporary, as the mixture of oil and

The family tree of these hand plate The family tree of these hand plate write the dramas, printers must root in the wharf whence tone up his travel Noah, the father of mariners, sailed occurrences, FI

Did they finally enroll as chambermaids to the menagerie, their names
being thus omitted from the passenger
list, or did they stow themselves away
the first dark night? Probably the latter. That there were stowaways on
the ark we have long known, of course,
otherwise where would the ruling element of the G. O. P. go for legitimacy?
Shades of Gutenberg and Franklin!
Is the "art preservative" to be petrified for the puzzlement of future generations of geologists, by the reformatory zeal of a probing committee?
Is printing to furnish the exception
which will forever prove the Twentieth
century rule of the superiority of machinery to muscle? If this is all America has taught Mr. Gompers, his place
in history depends upon the promptness with which be follows Mr. McGinty, of concert hall fame, to depths
from which there is no return. Must
the richest contributions of the gayety
of nations always come from American
politica and politicians? politics and politicians?
S. J. MACFARREN.

THE FIRST BACONIAN WAS A HUMORIST

To the Editor of THE TIMES The originator of the theory that Frank Bacon wrote the plays attributed to Billy Shakespeare was a humor ist. His followers, lacking a sense of humor, have never realized that fact: hence all this perpetual wrangling over a matter which its perpetrator never deluge needs science's aid still further intended as anything but a joke, and to reconcile some apparent inconsiswho had not the faintest idea that the tencles, which the gentleman, no doubt, joke would "go over." But it did, in will be glad to explain from a scientific of the fact that it was not parspite of the fact that it was not particularly funny; and how it is hugged and petted and coddled by these strange creatures who love to take themselves that ever assembled or seriously, and who simply ache to pose as members of a "cult," no matter how idiotic the cult may be. They forget that to shun a barber and wear goloshes by no means classes them with the intellectuals. Really, they should the intellectuals. Really, they should all be segregated in Boston, the chaste all be segregated in Bosto abiding place of cults. genealogies.

multifarious religions, prodigies, baked beans, and mince pie.

I am surprised that E. H. Sothern should have felt obliged to come forward in Shakespeare's behalf. That he idolizes the great poet is well known, but that he should have thought it necessary to defend his memory against these raving Baconians passes me. I shudder to think of the consequences if George Bernard Shaw, that prince of

SAYS SHAKESPEARE SPOKE MANY FOREIGN TONGUES

Shakespeare, in reality, was one person and Shakespeare of to-order-manufacand Shakespeare of to-order-manufac-tured English history was another per-son. The matter of fact is, that his own trunk of MSS., containing his orig-imal writings of poems and plays—in various languages—together with the memoranda of his labors, etc., were in existence up until the spring of 1828, when they, together with an ancient Kabala book in which was written the pedigree of his ancestors, together with that of his relatives, etc., and a copy of the first printed German Bible, was burned in a fire that consumed every scrap of original paper which he had

scrap of original paper which he had written until he went to London.

Shakespeare was not an illiterate, but was highly educated, and could converse and write in many languages. The writing of his name, In different ways, is accounted for by the fact that he allow the street of the party ways street in the languages of the party. AND PLATE PRINTERS ways signed in the language of the party whom he addressed. He could speak Old French, German, Hebrew, and Yiddish, Greek and Italian, Scottish and English These languages he had learne before his occupation as court comedian and overseer of park and garden (which was his occupation before he entered the dramatic field). The MSS, were in possession of the third generation of heirs and direct descendants. From his belongings, which was at this house, there was only a cane saved, which was left in a wagon. This cane was in exist-ence until the American civil war time. when the wood was decaying, and it was broken and burned, but the rusty spear therein, which he should have used of at times in his plays, is still in existence. E. H. Sothern is right when he says that Bacon never wrote the Shakespeare plays. Shakespeare was a great humor-ist, and played jokes wherever he trav-eled, whether in Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Germany or in Great Britain. He was an Egypt ian Rite Mason, and thus he was fa from being a superstitious fanatic believe in spooks. If his spook could be revived and it would read what Militant Suffragette wrote, he would sit down and write a play that would make Millitant Suffragette crawl into bed and hide her face for fear that the spook would her face for fear that the spook shanghal the Milltant Suffragette

The reason Shakespeare gave his see and best bed to his wife was because he had it in the country home and the est bed was in his London home, where is work was and where his plays were evised and translated. It was Shukes-beare's travels and his opportunity to commingle with the lords and rulers various nations that enabled him to write the dramas. He, as a poet, could FRED. C. SWARTZ.

SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION OF DELUGE NARRATIVE

To the Editor of THE TIMES

Mr. A. M. P., in the Mail Bag of February 6, says that several years ago a Berlin professor submitted a scientific explanation of the deluge, which created a profound sensation. In brief, according to the learned professor, the earth was, originally, a flery ball, and after many thousand years, it cooled sufficiently to allow the existence of vegetable and animal life. In the meanime, dense vapors had accumulated, surrounding the earth, and all at once

surrounding the earth, and all at once they began to descend as rain, producing the deluge.

He closes his article by saving how well science and the Bible agree.

Let us see: If the carth was a fier, mass, when originally created, how does he account for the fact, reisted in Genesis, that two days after God had created it, vegetation began to grow and four days after fish and fowls peopled the water and the air? pled the water and the air?

It must have cooled with remarkable swiftness to have become habitable for

man and beasts six days after he had If the gentleman can show how his aclence proves the truth of Scripture here, he may create a sensation as pro-found as the German professor. He says that Adam never saw the sur

the sky, or the moon, nor did any hu-man being from Adam's time to Noah. Is this the foolishness of wisdom, or is records no such fact, and science men-The story of Noah's ark and the

bear get down from the arctics, or the greatest that ever assembled on earth? When the waters had subsided, how did his birds and beasts and reptiles navigate the oceans to become den-

izens of the Western world?
The Bible tells us that in forty days and nights of rain, the waters rose fifteen cubits (about twenty-eight feet), and that they covered the hills and the highest mountains. Will Mr. A. M. P., since he has cited the deluge to show how science and the senior to show how science and the scriptures agree, tell us how twenty-eight feet of water could cover mountains that were miles in height.

Stick to the Lible or stick to science for there never yet was a noble miracle that gained in strength or stability from a weak philosophical prop. SCANLAND.

where no danger to life or limb curred, refuse the pittance of ay to men who risked life that these ame Senators might revel in luxury wine and dine with hilarity—and could not be induced to exchange one Shakespeare as he was and what he did in his youthful days is aitogether Mountain, for all the pension paid a different to what is accredited to him. life-time to any ten surviving union soldiers? Counting the cost in paying Counting the cost in paying a just obligation, when millions are appropriated annually for purposes

Here's a Book

F. M. BRIST.

in the short space of five year now the dying breath of the Old Army will be too feeble

out for aid.

JOEY, THE DREAMER: A TALE OF CLAY COURT. By Henry Oyen. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

This is not a boy's story, and wears merely a disguise of fiction. It is vital picture, sympathetically drawn of that world which we call the slums, and which half of us never intelligently saw. Joey is a half-fed, overworked child of tenement and factory and drink-sodden mother and father. His thin little shoulders support a wistful old face. which tells of starvation of body and oul-of lonesomeness and childish spair in the longing for beautiful things he dreams of but cannot believe exist. There is a warmer and healthier color in the portraits of Freddy and Della-children of the factory also, but older: their dreams are the happiness of each other's love. But there is fierce tragedy and cvil in Rinehart, the anachist-dreamer, too, in his own dreadful way. It is the old, old agony of labor under the heel of power—the suffering of the poor whose life-blood is sapped to pro-vide the extravagances of the rich. No wonder Rinehart can do his evil work. No wonder men's passions are roused to violence when another wage-cut is announced. The wonder is that law and order should be expected while such

and order should be expected wine such wrongs prevail.

The story does not end in Mr. Oyen's book. Joey, it is true, is rescued from his misery, and the stunted boy nature is taught how to play and to live. Freddy, his new job secured and the factory a thing all but past, is whirled into the riot which Rinchart has cre-

into the riot which Rinchart has created, and the vengeance of the prison, in spite of his innocence. His release is accomplished, but he finds Della gone—bost, through her despair and the dread of return to the factory, in the vortex so greedy for her class. Such is the repeated misery of Clay Court and the hundreds of places of its kind.

The young settlement worker, about whose experience the story is woven, gives up effort here in despair, for her help can reach so few. She goes elsewhere to accomplish—"if the others knew, it must end," and she goes to tell them about it. And this is the spirit of the book—a message to "the others," the rich and the rist of us, who cannot refuse if we knew. refuse if we know.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

ARMY.

Captain JAMES A. LOGAN, jr., com-missary, from office of the commissary general to St. Louis, Mo., and to Chicago, Ill., for duty as assistant the purchasing commissary in that city eutenant Colonel HENRY J. GOLD-MAN, cavalry, to Omaha, Nebr., to

for examination. NAVY. Ensign JULES JAMES, to Dolphin for temperary duty.

an army retiring board at that place

ssed Assistant Surgeon E. O. J. EY-TINGE, to naval station, Guam. MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

rrived-Hannibal at Cape Gracias-a-Dios, Cincinnati at Teng-chow.

Sailed-Prairie from Santo Domingo City for Mobile, Celtic, Uncas, from Guantanamo for Charleston, Culgos, Paulding, from New York yard for Guantanamo, Petrel (rom Cortes for Bluefields, Co om Puerto California, Cortes for Bluefields, California, Dakota, Colorado from Honolulu for